

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1851.

Sayings are frequently attributed to the National Intelligencer which the National Intelligencer has never uttered. Errors of this kind, being generally accidental, and harmless besides, we usually let them pass. They are, however, sometimes of consequence, and deserve more serious notice. We find the following, for example, in the "Washington Union" of yesterday:

"A HARD HIT.—The National Intelligencer, in passing a eulogy upon the manner in which Mr. FILLMORE has been administering the affairs of the nation, indulged in the following remarkable allusion:

"His able and patriotic management of public affairs will constitute one of the brightest leaves in the administrative history of the nation. The ship of State was nearing, if not already under way, the breakers; the storm-cloud, collected by the full spirit of fanaticism and sectionalism, hung darkly and portentously over the destinies of the country, when, by an extraordinary visitation of Providence, he was called to pilot her."

"This says the Cincinnati Enquirer is remarkable. It is a truthful acknowledgment which few Whig journals have had the courage to make, and which no Democratic journal could make without calling down the censure of the opponent party. Gen. Taylor, it is as much as said, had charge of the ship of State, and had run her among the breakers. 'By an extraordinary visitation of Providence' Gen. Taylor was relieved of the helm, and Mr. Fillmore 'was called to pilot her,' and just in time to save her from being wrecked! This is a literal rendering of the sentence, and undoubtedly the genuine meaning of it."

The Editors of the National Intelligencer have never used, at any time, the language imputed to them in the alleged extract; much less have they ever expressed, in any terms, the sentiment which the Cincinnati Enquirer has extorted from that language.

It is quite possible that, in some Communication which has obtained a place in our columns, the language quoted may be found. But, if so, common sense, as well as common charity, would have given to it a fair rather than a forced construction. The death of that great and good man, Gen. TAYLOR, was certainly "a dispensation of Providence," and a dispensation as "extraordinary" as lamentable. The good fortune of the country has been that a wise forecast had, in the selection of the second officer of the Government, secured, in the event of a vacancy occurring by the decease of the President, an able and most worthy successor to him.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

An arrival at Boston brings advices from Buenos Ayres to the 8th of August, and from Montevideo to July 30th. Through a Telegraphic report we have the following summary of news:

The Buenos Ayres "Packet" of August 2d contains the following intelligence from Montevideo up to July 30th: URUGUAY, GAZON, and their partisans have crossed the Rubicon and staked their cause on the issue of a general election. The rebel division, headed by Urquiza in person, crossed the Uruguay on the 30th. The total invading force, including 340 men alleged to have passed over with Gomez, is stated by the Comercio at 5,680, including 1,000 Corrientes.

The Packet remarks: "As regards the Brazilians, though as numerous as the locusts, according to the Comercio, we do not find that they have yet ventured to cross the Rubicon. The cause we cannot assign, but it is evident that a general encounter must take place before they can render any assistance to their republican allies. We await the result of a general action with the utmost confidence, and we believe that President ORRIS has been concentrating his force for that purpose, and that he was to leave Cerro on or about the 1st instant to join the main division of his army."

Under the head of Buenos Ayres affords the Packet says: "It is astonishing how callous hardened the public of Buenos Ayres have become to all that regards Brazilians and Uruguays, and, with the exception of a slight advance of a few dollars in the price of onions, no revolutionary movement has been observed."

Gen. D. FILLIS IBERIA, the Governor and Captain General of St. Jago del Estero, is dead.

A vessel had just arrived from Corrientes at San Fernando with papers, from which the Packet infers that a reaction had taken place in that province in favor of the national cause.

The New Orleans Crescent, which describes itself as having been "betrayed into a temporary sympathy" with the filibustering expedition against Cuba, now looks upon it and all kindred crusades "as against the law of morals and the peace of the world," and delivers a sober homily on the necessity of chastening the "wild and lawless spirit of conquest and annexation" which prevails among certain classes of our population. The Crescent entitles itself to respect from this manly admission.

[Alexandria Gazette.]

Much dissatisfaction (says the Baltimore American) has been created among the Whigs of the Eastern Shore of Maryland in consequence of the nomination of a Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, by the Eastern Shore members of the Whig Convention, which assembled in Baltimore a fortnight since for the purpose of making nominations for the State at large. The difficulty, however, we are glad to learn is being obviated by the proceeding which has since been fallen upon, and which is indicated in the following paper:

To the Whigs of the Eastern Shore: According to the consent of Judge ECCLESTON, in his letter to Mr. Goldsboro, and according to the wish of Judge ECCLESTON, it is agreed that the meeting in the respective counties be held on the 11th of October next, to elect Delegates to an Eastern Shore Convention, to be held at Easton, on the 18th of October.

If the Convention shall nominate Judge Chambers, Judge ECCLESTON will retire; if the Convention shall nominate Judge ECCLESTON, then Judge Chambers will retire.

E. F. CHAMBERS.

J. B. ECCLESTON.

CHERRYTOWN, SEPT. 29, 1851.

HON. HARRY J. THORNTON, of ALABAMA.—This gentleman, whose appointment as a Commissioner of Land Claims in California we recently noticed, after being confined to his bed, at Willard's Hotel, in this city, for a couple of weeks, from an inflamed hand, proceeding from an accidental injury, was on Monday called upon to submit to the amputation of his left arm, midway between the wrist and elbow. The operation was performed in an admirable manner by Dr. FRANKLIN MARY, assisted by Dr. MILLER and STONE. The patient was under the influence of chloric ether, and awoke without having experienced any pain. We are gratified to learn that he is now considered in a fair way for speedy restoration to health.—Telegraph.

SENTENCE OF THE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.—The twelve persons convicted of conspiracy to burn the Central Railroad Depot in Detroit were brought up for sentence on the 26th ultimo. The Advertiser says that when Judge WELLS inquired whether they or their counsel had ought to say why sentence should not be passed, Filley, Williams, Corwin, Dr. Farnham, Eben Price, Richard Price, and Lyman Champlin each rose and protested their innocence.

The Court sentenced them to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary: Orlando D. Williams and Eben Price for ten years each; Wm. Corwin, Aaron Mount, Eben Price, Richard Price, Dr. Farnham, and Andrew J. Farnham for eight years each; and Erasmus Champlin, Lyman Champlin, Willard Champlin, and Erasmus Smith for five years each.

THE AMERICAN SEARCHING EXPEDITION.

Our readers have been already apprized that the brig *Advance*, one of the vessels sent out by Hon. HENRY GRINNELL to search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, returned to New York on Tuesday. She is under the command of Lt. De HAVEN, of the U. S. Navy, who commanded the expedition. The Commercial Advertiser publishes the subjoined particulars of her cruise, derived from Dr. E. K. KANE, the surgeon of the expedition. It will be seen with regret that nothing has been learned of the fate of FRANKLIN:

It will be remembered that the latest previous intelligence from the American vessels, the *Rescue* and the *Advance*, was to the 13th of September, 1850, received through the English papers. On that day they parted company with the English squadron, as mentioned in the despatches of Capt. Penny.

On the same night they were frozen in at Wellington channel. From that point commenced their northern drift, and they were carried up the channel to latitude 75 25, the greatest nothing ever attained in that meridian.

From that latitude they commenced drifting again to the south, and in November, 1850, entered Lancaster Sound. During this time the violence of the eruptions of the ice was so great that they could keep no fire regularly lit on account of the motion of the vessel. The mercury in the thermometer fell below zero. The bedding frozen in every apartment, and even the coffee and soup became congealed as soon as taken off the fire.

It was at this time that the scurvy broke out, attacking all the crew and officers. Capt. De HAVEN and Dr. KANE included. By dint of assiduous attention and constant vigilance, however, Dr. Kane succeeded in keeping down the disease, and fortunately brought them all through the disease without losing a single man. Any one who saw Dr. Kane's eye when he modestly mentioned this gratifying fact, would readily believe that his attention to his charge would be like enthusiastic and unremitting.

The principal eruptions of the ice, we may here mention, occurred on the 11th of November and the 8th of December, 1850, and the 13th of January, 1851, on which latter day the expedition entered Baffin's Bay. During their continuance in this ice the vessels were lifted up by the stern as high as six feet above or eight inches, with a lift to starboard of two feet eight inches, the discomforts and inconvenience of which may well be imagined.

During this whole time also the men had to have their knapsacks constantly prepared, as well as sleighs, &c., not knowing but that at any moment the vessels, strong as they were, might be crushed by the ice. They were three weeks without taking off their clothes. Fortunately the ice lifted up rather than crushed the vessels, which lay often at a considerable elevation on the crest of the upheaving ice.

From this ice the vessels emerged on the 10th of June, 1851, after an imprisonment of nine months. During this time they had drifted one thousand and sixty miles—a polar drift of unprecedented extent. The only way in any way analogous with it, we believe, was that of Capt. Back, at Hudson's Bay, which, however, did not compare with it in extent. During this whole imprisonment in the ice the two vessels suffered comparatively little damage. The *Advance* lost her bot-bats and part of her false keel; the *Rescue* had her cutter and bowsprit literally chiselled and split.

Having got both vessels liberated, Capt. De HAVEN determined again to try to prosecute his search, and turned the *Advance*'s head to the northward. He succeeded in reaching the upper Melville Bay region, but was there again hemmed in by ice. From this he was not liberated until the 19th of August, at which time the season was so far advanced that it was impossible for him to proceed and accomplish his purpose, even supposing every thing should be favorable and no ice intervene. He therefore reluctantly determined to return home.

The *Advance* called at the Greenland ports, where she obtained full supplies of fresh meats, vegetables, fruits, &c.; and Dr. Kane soon had the happiness of seeing the scurvy entirely disappear. Capt. De HAVEN's was the most successful attack, and afforded a singular illustration of one of the peculiar features of the disease. A small wound on his finger, made when a school boy, by a blow from a cane, and many years ago completely healed and forgotten, was re-opened by the disease. A similar result attended a wound which Dr. Kane received in the Mexican war, and indeed every man exhibited a similar illustration of this phase of the disease.

The American vessels last saw the English ship Prince Albert at eleven o'clock A. M. on the 12th of August, standing south-eastward, having given up, as Capt. De HAVEN concluded, all hope of getting round the bay ice, and making the southern passage. Capt. De H. thinks it probable that she would reach Prince Regent's Inlet.

Not having had time to visit the *Advance*, we cannot speak of her appearance after her hazardous voyage. Dr. KANE, an exceedingly intelligent and affable gentleman, looks well, although somewhat weather-beaten. He thinks, after seeing the regions and the resources on shore, that Sir John Franklin and his crews are probably yet alive. The *Advance* has brought home the relics of Sir John's visit to the place where three of his men were buried, also, two or three Esquimaux dogs, one of them not many weeks old, apparently very fine and intelligent animals.

Dr. KANE speaks in the highest terms of Capt. DE HAVEN, and we are sure that Mr. GRINNELL would not find a ground of fault in having set on foot the expedition.

We learn from Mr. GRINNELL that Lady FRANKLIN entertains the same opinion as Dr. Kane with respect to her noble husband.

It is a common saying that this is a great country; but the time is come when the word liberal should be substituted for great. The last arrival from England informs us that, during the week ending 12th September, there had been very large arrivals of "specie," which had made the money market much easier, and first class bills were readily discounted below three per cent. per annum.

Now, as it is well known that this country furnished nearly all the amount referred to, is it not proper that we should boast of living in a liberal country? We, good-natured fellows, were not satisfied at seeing the rate of interest in England three per cent., and the rate here from six to ten per cent.; but, in order to accommodate John Bull, we shape our revenue laws to reduce the rate of interest with him below three per cent., and raise it among ourselves to fifteen per cent. for first class paper. Fifteen per cent. for such paper is now (as reported) the lowest rate in the city of New York, and other paper is fully at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. per annum, and large failures occurring almost every day. As we elevate the fortunes of old Johnny at the expense of Brother Jonathan, in all time to come we must style our country the most liberal on the face of the globe.

If our gold continue to leave us in such large quantities, the rate of interest in London will be reduced to two per cent. per annum, whilst we may have to pay thirty per cent. per annum for money. When we reverse our system, interest in London will rise, and in New York fall to old rates; and then we shall be prosperous.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The St. Louis Republican is informed that contracts have been made to build the entire road between Cincinnati and Vincennes, Indiana. The Republican is confident that the residue of the road between the Wabash and the Mississippi will be speedily constructed, making a line of Railroad reaching from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The Republican adds:

"The Ohio and Mississippi road, when built, will cross the Central Railroad leading from Cairo to Chicago and Galena; the Evansville road from the Ohio to Terre Haute, in the heart of Indiana; the New Albany and Michigan City Railroad; the Louisville, Jeffersonville, and Indianapolis Railroad. If the proper exertions are made, within a few years we shall have a route of communication to Louisville, Nashville, and thence to Savannah and Charleston; a railroad communication to Memphis, a railroad communication to Cincinnati, and thence to Baltimore and Philadelphia, by two different routes, and we shall be connected with New York and Boston by railroads of great speed and excellence."

A STEAM FLEET.—No fewer than six Ocean Steamers took their departure from the port of New York on Saturday, namely, the "Pacific" for Liverpool; the "Brother Jonathan" and "Hibernia" for Chagres; the "Roanoke" for Richmond; the "Freeman Rawdon" for Alexandria and Norfolk; and the "Florida" for Savannah. The Illinois carried out upwards of six hundred passengers. All the other steamers had each a large number.

What are the most unseemly things in the world? Miscellaneous. You never see two of them together.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WHIGS OF VIRGINIA.

After having completed its nominations of candidates for State officers, on Friday last, the Whig State Convention of Virginia took up and unanimously adopted the following resolutions, reported by a committee of fifteen of its members. They bear witness to Virginia's love for the Union, and record a just appreciation of the present National Administration:

Resolved, That, although differences of opinion exist amongst the members of the Whig party, as they are known to exist among their opponents, in regard to some of the provisions of the new Constitution which has been recommended by the late State Convention, the efforts made in some quarters to represent the Whigs as a party to be opposed to its ratification by the people are wholly without foundation; and, on the contrary, it is well ascertained that the great body of the Whigs, approving the effort to obtain an extension of popular rights, and willing to forget sectional differences, will vote for its adoption.

Resolved, That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures are regarded and approved as a final settlement of the slavery question; and they will look upon any attempt to disturb those measures of peace as a blow aimed at the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That MILLARD FILLMORE, the present President of the United States, by his just appreciation and faithful discharge of executive duty, his wisdom and skill in the management of our national affairs amidst the most embarrassing difficulties, his loyalty to the pledges of the Constitution, and his firmness in maintaining the laws passed by Congress for their observance; his patriotic devotion to the Federal Union, and his noble efforts to preserve it as a perpetual bond between sister States, has eminently justified the expectations of the Whig party, and entitled himself to its continued confidence, and to the support of the whole country.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Virginia desire to co-operate with their brethren of other States in the furtherance of the same national policy which has so signally marked the present Administration; but they cannot support for the next Presidency any candidate whose fidelity to the Constitution and to the measures of adjustment do not go beyond all question.

Resolved, That whilst the Whigs of Virginia condemn as unwise and unjustifiable the hostility manifested by a portion of the Southern people, not only to the Compromise, but to the Union itself, we declare our firm determination to uphold the honor and interests of the South. We value the Union and the Federal Constitution as the surest and strongest safeguards of the liberty and happiness of the American people; but we warn our brethren of the North—Whigs as well as Democrats—that these can only be preserved by a faithful observance of the obligations they impose, and by cherishing among those sentiments of fraternal regard which have heretofore held us together as a united and happy people.

POPULATION AND RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A leading article of Blackwood's Magazine for August (says the Baltimore American) draws a gloomy picture of the progressive decay of the population and resources of the British Islands. A tone of strong party feeling characterizes the exposition; although the statistical facts which are presented seem to indicate some very startling results.

With regard to the population of Ireland, a comparison of the census returns of 1851 with those of 1841 shows that the county of Cork has sunk 222,000, Galway 124,000, Mayo 114,000, Tipperary 111,000, Limerick 90,000, and Roscommon 79,000. This aggregate decrease, we are moreover told, has occurred since 1846, up to which period every one of the counties enumerated above had increased in numbers. Such a decrease within five years must be regarded as remarkable indeed. "The history of modern Europe," says BLACKWOOD, "does not present a similar instance, in so short a time, of awful and well-authenticated decline of the human species."

The total decrease in the population of Ireland since 1841 is put down at 1,669,340; but, as there was an average increase from 1841 to 1846, the actual decrease since the latter year has been 1,869,102.

Including Great Britain and Ireland, and the islands in the Channel, the decrease of population since 1846 is stated at 809,990.

A decline in the resources of the empire is also marked and commented upon. From a paper lately laid before Parliament, it appears that the property assessed for trades and professions—that is, the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain—exhibits a falling off from 1843 to the close of 1850 to the amount of more than nine millions sterling; and from a statement made in the House of Commons, without contradiction from the Ministerial benches, the returns from land exhibited a falling off of twenty millions sterling since the repeal of the corn laws. Were Ireland included, the opinion is expressed that the decline would be ten millions more. The property tax returns are now declining at the rate of fifty thousand pounds sterling a quarter; and next year, says BLACKWOOD, beyond all question it will be one hundred thousand pounds sterling. The *Quarterly Review* of Great Britain has been carried on at rates below a remunerative level.

While the aggregate tonnage in British ports has increased since the repeal of the navigation laws some 500,000 tons, the shipping of the United Kingdom during the same time has decreased to the extent of 311,831 tons, while the foreign shipping has increased 354,356 tons. The increase of British exports since 1846, or the repeal of the corn laws, has amounted to £30,000,000—being not more, says Blackwood, than had taken place in a similar time during every five years since the battle of Waterloo. The increase of imports since 1846 has been some thirteen per cent. more than the increase of exports—from which fact the apprehension is drawn of a continued and increasing strain on the metallic resources of the country.

We have alluded to the tone of party feeling which characterizes this article, and doubtless some allowances must be made on that score. But with all such deductions enough will still remain to indicate a downward state of things in Great Britain—whether temporary and incidental or not, time must hereafter disclose.

In all the theoretical disquisitions about "Secession," &c. in VIRGINIA, we do not believe there is one single candidate for Congress, or the Legislature, or any other office, who has ventured to approve of the course of SOUTH CAROLINA, or expressed a willingness to unite with her in her course. The "South Carolina movements" are repudiated by even the Secessionists themselves.—*Alex. Gaz.*

For the information of the friends and distant correspondents of the Rt. Rev. W. M. GARR, Bishop of Mississippi, we mention that he has removed his residence from Natchez to Jackson, in that State.

"THE DAILY NEWS" is the title of a new daily Whig paper, the first number of which was issued at Baltimore on Saturday by Messrs. PEACE, WALKER & CO. It is a handsome, printed and well-filled sheet, indicating taste and talent in its management, and presenting the promise of efficient aid in the support and furtherance of Whig principles.

SHOW.—The White Mountains were covered with snow on Wednesday morning, and the ground at Lancaster (N. H.) was also covered with snow.

The recent "village" of WILLIAMSBURG, opposite New York, has grown so rapidly that its population is now 35,000, and it is about to become a "city." The election for corporation officers is to take place in November.

The Scientific American says that the great majority of new brick and free-stone buildings for stores which are now being erected in New York have the fronts of their lower stories made of cast iron.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A telegraphic communication from New Orleans announces that Lieut. THOMAS A. STUBBS, one of Col. Crittenden's party, has been heard from. At the time of their capture by the steamer Havana, he jumped overboard and escaped to the shore by swimming. After wandering for a month through the woods and mountains, ragged and shoeless, and without any other food than leaves and wild fruit, he surrendered himself to the authorities, and was taken to Havana.

A GREAT SALT WELL.—The Meigs County (Ohio) Telegraph says that Pomroy has discovered salt well yet discovered in the United States. The well discharges in an unbroken stream fifty gallons of water per minute. The water will yield a bushel to each fifty gallons; a bushel a minute, or 240 bushels a day. There is water enough, making allowance for waste, for 200 bushels a day.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

Operations of the Mint at Philadelphia for the week ending 27th September, 1851.

COINAGE ACCOUNT.	
Balance in coin on 30th September belonging to the bullion fund.....	\$942,397
COINAGE DURING THE WEEK.	
43,904 double eagles.....	\$678,080
20,624 half eagles.....	103,120
80,944 quarter eagles.....	203,360
\$65,811 gold dollars.....	65,811
219,000 three cent pieces.....	6,573
	1,256,944

430,483 pieces.....	\$1,198,341
Deduct deposits paid.....	\$1,062,984
Assay coins reserved.....	693
	1,063,677

Leaving a balance of.....\$1,134,664 in coin belonging to the bullion fund, and applicable to the payment of Mint certificates.

BULLION FUND.	
Deposits assayed and payable, but left uncalled for by the depositors.....	\$606,456
Estimated value of deposits remaining unassayed.....	\$489,000
Total for private account.....	\$1,095,456
Bullion fund belonging to the United States.....	5,684,680

Value of bullion in process of coining, assayed and paid for, or payable from, the bullion fund.....\$5,157,482

Unassayed deposits.....489,000

In coin as above.....\$5,646,482

The payments on Saturday, the 27th instant, covered all deposits of bullion made prior to Tuesday, the 23d, and embraced part of the deposits of that day. The average daily coinage during the week was \$203,324.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

It is stated that the Corporation of the City of New York has appropriated \$2,500 for a block of white marble to be deposited in the Washington Monument now in the course of erection in this city. The State itself has already sent one of great beauty, and sculptured with great skill, to be deposited in this magnificent structure. These are praiseworthy evidences of the interest taken by the citizens of the Empire State in this noble and patriotic undertaking. But allow me to suggest that, however gratifying these evidences certainly are to the Board of Managers and all interested in the completion of the Monument, the sums appropriated by the State and city of New York for blocks of marble might be more advantageously applied to the erection of the great structure by adding nearly four feet to its elevation. I have no doubt that each city and State of the Union will yet do this, and make their contributions in money as well as blocks of stone to aid in the completion of this great memorial of the people's gratitude. Among the blocks proposed to be sent and placed in the monument is one from the Alps, by the Government of Switzerland, which is said to be on its way to this country. In relation to this block I find the following appropriate lines in Sartain's Magazine:

"Unlike those blocks which, borne on slow moccasins, From loftiest peak to plain, remote or fen;
The splendor of the Alps, whose snowy crown, They oftenimes prefer, 'ere each remains
Lone, alien, strange—a gologic myth;
This stone shall have its legend among men;
Fame, pointing to the Alpine snows, shall
Still still narrate its glory, why and when,
From that bold overland song and story,
Made bright with liberty and Nature's glory.
Still more we would not doubt its worth to climb
This, from his highborn vantage Alp sublime,
But only mounted when it came to climb
The column of George Washington's renown."

"The masses of rock which come floating down on the glaciers from the Alps are called moraines."
WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851. W.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.—Never among my memory have so many persons been convicted of murder in any city of our Union as during the last months at New York. The number, we think, exceeds a dozen. On Saturday three men were sentenced to be executed by hanging in November. Their names are, Michael Mulvey, James Sullivan, and Joseph Clark. The latter, after hearing his sentence, very coolly remarked that "he did not care half as much about being hung as he did about a bad breakfast." Mulvey, it appears, committed the crime for which he is condemned without premeditation. Having arms about him, and being unexpectedly assailed, he used them in self-defense. On the same day Ellen Doyle, convicted of manslaughter, in killing Catherine Sullivan, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing-Sing. She is the mother of five children.

THE LATE J. FENIMORE COOPER.—A meeting of literary men was held in New York on Wednesday to take measures to show a proper respect to the memory of the late J. FENIMORE COOPER. WASHINGTON IRVING was called to the chair, and Messrs. FITZGERALD HALLACK and RUFUS GRISWOLD acted as secretaries. After some little discussion, the subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Judge Duer, Fitzgibbon Hallack, Richard Kimball, Hon. George Bancroft, Dr. Francis, Mr. G. A. Blunt, Washington Irving, and Rufus Griswold. The meeting then adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The collision on the Central Railroad, in Vermont, mentioned a day or two ago, occurred on Wednesday at West Hartford, between the passenger train for Boston and an up-freight train. Some accident delayed the freight train, which was a heavy one of ninety cars. On getting ready to go on, the engineer found that he had fourteen minutes before the coming passenger train was due at its station. He risked every thing on making this time clear, and unfortunately failed. On turning a short curve, the two trains met at full speed, breaking the passenger engine and cutting the first passenger car to splinters. The freight train, owing to its superior weight, was not thrown from its track, and had but one of its cars broken. Mr. Moore, a section hand, was injured to such a degree as to die in ten hours after the accident; Mr. Pratt, of Northfield, had both legs and one of his arms broken, but will recover; the conductor, Mr. Kimball, and Mr. Palmer, baggage master, were injured, but not badly; Mrs. Danforth, of Barnard, was injured slightly, and many others were more or less hurt. The engineer of the freight train, whose name was Mills, saved himself by leaping from his post, and has not been heard of since.

Some of our contemporaries are beginning to remark with some severity on the frequency of railroad accidents. The New York Express, in reference to the above, says: "In any other country than ours, such a collision would lead to long and laborious investigations before coroner's juries, and the party that started the freight train contrary to rule would go to prison, or be condemned for manslaughter, while all the injured persons would receive severe damages from the company; but in this country, we suppose, it will pass off as an 'accident,' for which 'no fault' exists anywhere."

"Human life will never be sufficiently valued in the United States until severe pecuniary punishment is inflicted on those who destroy it, and the conductors and engineers are imprisoned as criminals for a violation of orders relating to maiming or loss of life. The States will have to make it the business of their prosecuting officers to follow these 'accidents' up, and to hold the companies to the most rigid scrutiny. Individuals cannot or will not give their time, or make until they are ordered at the expense of the States where the 'accidents' occur."

THE FOREST FIRES IN MAINE.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Machias, under date of September 24th, says: "There was a fine rain here last night, which so far extinguished the raging fires that they will probably do no further damage this season."

The Winchester (Va.) Republican states that Rev. R. W. BAILEY, the energetic agent of the Colonization Society, has more than eighty emigrants for Liberia assembled in that town, principally from Augusta and Rockingham. Others are expected, which will increase the number to a hundred in all.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 25, 1851.

The Austrian Government has made another, though an abortive, attempt to compel the Sultan to detain M. KOSUTH and his associates at Kutahia. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has acted upon the friendly intercession of the American and English Governments, and, in an official note to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, conveyed to him, in the most definite and positive language, the determination of the Sultan to liberate all the refugees at Kutahia on the 1st of September, when they will be free to go wherever they may choose.

In consequence of this, the Porte, at the request of M. KOSUTH, through the American Legation, has informed him that at the period stated he will be entirely at liberty to go where he pleases out of the Ottoman Empire; and that an American and English steamer will be at the Dardanelles to receive him and his friends. As M. KOSUTH has informed the American Legation here of his intention of going to the United States, and of accepting the generous offer of the American Government, it is believed here that he will proceed at once on board of the "Mississippi," which steamer, it is said, will be at the Dardanelles in time to receive him on board. The greater part of the refugees have decided their determination to do the same; and it is only Count Bathanyi and family, as well as a few others, who will proceed to France.

The following is the translation of an article which appeared on the 19th instant in the "Journal de Constantinople," the Government's official organ at this place. It will serve to show the feelings of the Sultan and his Government towards the people and Government of the United States better than anything else which could be said:

"During the last year the Ottoman Government sent to the United States of America an order of the Imperial Marine, with the view of strengthening the relations of friendship and good intelligence which from day to day are growing up between Turkey and the United States. This officer, Amin Bey, who had been selected from among the officers of the Imperial Marine for the practical knowledge which he possessed of naval matters, and also because on other occasions he had shown much zeal and intelligence in procuring information useful to the service to which he belongs, has just returned to Constantinople. We are happy to publish the following details on the subject of his voyage, which we believe our readers will peruse with pleasure.

"The immense reforms and ameliorations which H. I. M. the Sultan has introduced in his empire, and the great attachment to his great name among the inhabitants of the New World, has acquired for his person the respect and sincere admiration of the people and Government of the United States of America. On the arrival of Amin Bey in America, who did not possess any of the official characters which constitute a diplomatic mission, and who, in his capacity of an agent, the Government and people offered him a warm and cordial reception, the Senate and House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, constituted Amin Bey the guest of the American nation. The President of the United States, in an address full of sympathy for the Ottoman Government, invited to Amin Bey a welcome to the New World in the most flattering language, where an agent of the Sublime Porte for the first time; and the American people, during an extensive tour which the Ottoman officer made in the most important portions of the United States, responded to the act of his intelligence and his friendly intentions, by the most cordial and generous hospitality. All the establishments of the Government, both military and naval, were thrown open to him, and he was enabled to examine the arsenals of the navy and army, the fortresses, factories, schools, and other institutions; those belonging to private individuals were also shown to him by their proprietors, who were thus disposed of aiding in rendering useful a voyage to a country yet in its infancy, but which, nevertheless, shines in the first rank of nations, for the extent of intelligence and the ingenuity of its people. Amin Bey received numerous evidences of the sincere friendship of the Government and the people of America. Among these are plans, designs, models, charts, books, &c., which we do not doubt will be very useful to the art or science to which they belong.

"On the departure of Amin Bey, who continued to be the guest of the American people until he reached the shores of England, the President of the United States wished him a happy and speedy return to his country in terms so honorable as to do justice to the pleasure which we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of reproducing them here."